



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,975 號五十七百九千九萬一第 日五初月五閏年戊戌 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1922. 四拜禮 號九十二月六年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A most Refreshing
Drink for Summer

18

MARTINI & ROSSI'S
ITALIAN
VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

OF ALL DEALERS.

12

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
Barnett powders—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE

Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

58

A LING & CO.,

12, Queen's Road Central
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

57

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTSIION,

16, Morrison Hill Road.

39

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
Night Cars.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.	
9.50 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
Night Cars.	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
De Vaux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques. No cash payment for season
tickets.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Through Express		No. 6	No. 7	Through Local		No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000	No. 1001	No. 1002	No. 1003	No. 1004	No. 1005	No. 1006	No. 1007	No. 1008	No. 1009	No. 1010	No. 1011	No. 1012	No. 1013	No. 1014	No. 1015	No. 1016	No. 1017	No. 1018	No. 1019	No. 1020	No. 1021	No. 1022	No. 1023	No. 1024	No. 1025	No. 1026	No. 1027	No. 1028	No. 1029	No. 1030	No. 1031	No. 1032	No. 1033	No. 1034	No. 1035	No. 1036	No. 1037	No. 1038	No. 1039	No. 1040	No. 1041	No. 1042	No. 1043	No. 1044	No. 1045	No. 1046	No. 1047	No. 1048	No. 1049	No. 1050	No. 1051	No. 1052	No. 1053	No. 1054	No. 1055	No. 1056	No. 1057	No. 1058	No. 1059	No. 1060	No. 1061	No. 1062	No. 1063	No. 1064	No. 1065	No. 1066	No. 1067	No. 1068	No. 1069	No. 1070	No. 1071	No. 1072	No. 1073	No. 1074	No. 1075	No. 1076	No. 1077	No. 1078	No. 1079	No. 1080	No. 1081	No. 1082	No. 1083	No. 1084	No. 1085	No. 1086	No. 1087	No. 1088	No. 1089	No. 1090	No. 1091	No. 1092	No. 1093	No. 1094	No. 1095	No. 1096	No. 1097	No. 1098	No. 1099	No. 1100	No. 1101	No. 1102	No. 1103	No. 1104	No. 1105	No. 1106	No. 1107	No. 1108	No. 1109	No. 1110	No. 1111	No. 1112	No. 1113	No. 1114	No. 1115	No. 1116	No. 1117	No. 1118	No. 1119	No. 1120	No. 1121	No. 1122	No. 1123	No. 1124	No. 1125	No. 1126	No. 1127	No. 1128	No. 1129	No. 1130	No. 1131	No. 1132	No. 1133	No. 1134	No. 1135	No. 1136	No. 1137	No. 1138	No. 1139	No. 1140	No. 1141	No. 1142	No. 1143	No. 1144	No. 1145	No. 1146	No. 1147	No. 1148	No. 1149	No. 1150	No. 1151	No. 1152	No. 1153	No. 1154	No. 1155	No. 1156	No. 1157	No. 1158	No. 1159	No. 1160	No. 1161	No. 1162	No. 1163	No. 1164	No. 1165	No. 1166	No. 1167	No. 1168	No. 1169	No. 1170	No. 1171	No. 1172	No. 1173	No. 1174	No. 1175	No. 1176	No. 1177	No. 1178	No. 1179	No. 1180	No. 1181	No. 1182	No. 1183	No. 1184	No. 1185	No. 1186	No. 1187	No. 1188	No. 1189	No. 1190	No. 1191	No. 1192	No. 1193	No. 1194	No. 1195	No. 1196	No. 1197	No. 1198	No. 1199	No. 1200	No. 1201	No. 1202	No. 1203	No. 1204	No. 1205	No. 1206	No. 1207	No. 1208	No. 1209	No. 1210	No. 1211	No. 1212	No. 1213	No. 1214	No. 1215	No. 1216	No. 1217	No. 1218	No. 1219	No. 1220	No. 1221	No. 1222	No. 1223
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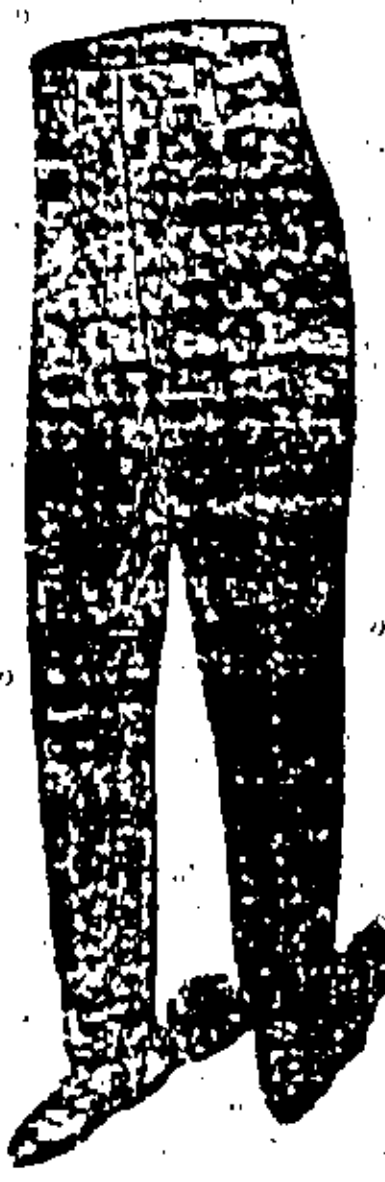
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27 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.25
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28 x 3 1/2	"	45.00	5.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
875 x 105	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	66.00	
885 x 105	Cinch	73.00	
815 x 120	"	80.00	
880 x 120	"	82.75	
880 x 135	"	95.00	
895 x 135	"	99.00	
32 x 3 1/2	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	85.00	18.00
32 x 3 1/2	Straight Side Non Skid	115.00	19.75
32 x 4	"	120.00	11.00
32 x 4	"	120.00	11.50
32 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	11.75
32 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	12.00
32 x 4 1/2	"	138.50	12.25
32 x 4 1/2	"	145.00	13.00
32 x 4 1/2	"	155.00	13.50
32 x 5	"		
32 x 6	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	180.00	25.00

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EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

The following extracts are made from the Report of the Hon. Mr. E. Irving, Director of Education, on the work of the Education Department for the year 1921.

1.—After deducting the school fees received, the total net expenditure on education was \$478,851.07 (\$444,150.05 in 1920).

2.—School and Technical Institute fees amounting to \$104,063 were collected (\$103,032 in 1920). In addition \$5,196.50 fees were remitted to free scholars (\$4,781.00 in 1920).

3.—The Estimated British Staff was 21 men and 20 women. At the close of the year it was 3 men and 8 women short (5 and 10 in 1920). On the other hand there were employed 14 temporary British teachers. These had on an average nearly 2 years' service in the Department, and most of them were either certificated or had had experience outside the Colony. Their work is of great value. When it is remembered what havoc is made by marriage in the ranks of the so-called permanent women teachers, the advantage is obvious of a reserve of these more or less permanent temporary teachers.

4.—The decision to give all future Chinese Masters a training at the University has led to temporary difficulties in maintaining the Staffs of schools. The first student in training to graduate was Mr. Tang Shunshun in June. Annually henceforward this source should produce an increasing supply of masters who have graduated in Arts and taken the special course in teaching. At the end of the year there were in residence at the University 23 students in training for Government Schools, besides one holding a Government Scholarship and being trained for the Yung Wo College, and one who was awarded a Government Scholarship of \$1,000 a year on the results of the December Matriculation Examination. This scholarship was won by A. G. Prew of the Diocesan Boys' School.

5.—The death of Mr. Kong Kifai, one of the ablest and most valuable of the Chinese Masters, is deeply regretted.

NUMBER OF PUPILS: THE COLONY.

6.—The total numbers of pupils at schools in the Colony are:—

Number of Pupils in

English Vernacular

Government Schools 3,326 10

Military Schools 110 12

Excluded Private Schools 281 3,736

Grant Schools 2,401 15,551

Controlled Private Schools 1,582 15,551

Technical Institute 352 —

Total 11,072 22,610

Average Attendance.

7.—This (total of 33,292) is an increase of 6,573 over 1920, the increase in pupils in English Schools being 1,880 and in the Vernacular Schools 4,693.

8.—The increase in English pupils appears in every class but principally in the Private Schools. Of these, rather less than half are night schools, some of the pupils in which may be in attendance at other schools during the day time. None of the Private English Schools receive any assistance from Government.

9.—The increase in Vernacular Education is equally widely spread, one half of it occurring in the Private Schools of the Colony. The increase in the New Territories is apparent rather than real, and corresponds with the registration of a number of schools which in former years had been uncontrolled.

10.—A Census of the Colony was taken in April. The following figures derived therefrom are of interest.

11.—The total number of children and young persons of both sexes and all nationalities between the ages of six and sixteen inclusive is 135,427. This includes the floating population and the New Territories, and represents the maximum catch which the broadest educational net could be expected to cover in any country. Of this number 33,292 are registered in our schools, or nearly 25 per cent.

12.—Excluding the floating population, the Chinese boys in Hongkong and Kowloon between the ages of six and sixteen number 28,958. Of these, 11,759 are in Vernacular schools and at least 6,000 in English schools or 17,759 altogether. But it is certain that the average child does not remain at school for as long as 11 years, i.e., from the sixth to the sixteenth year. If the average school life be taken at 4 1/2 years out of a possible 11, the number of boys between six and sixteen who are or who have been at school is between 25,000 and 26,000 out of a possible 28,958. This is in accordance with the best opinion that very few Chinese males in Hongkong are totally illiterate.

13.—The total population in the New Territories is given at 23,407; of these, 4,990 or nearly 21 per cent. are in attendance at schools. The corresponding figure for the United States of America is 20 per cent., and that for the Philippine Islands is 10 per cent. The lowness of our figure in comparison with the Philippines is due to the almost entire absence of girls from the schools of the New Territories.

EDUCATION IN ENGLISH.

14.—In the last 10 years the number of pupils learning English has increased by over 100 per cent. The Census gives an increase in the total population of only 30.87 per cent. for the same period. Thus it is obvious that the study of English is being widely extended. Further, a greater proportion of the pupils are continuing their studies into the highest classes. This is shown by the University Examination results as explained in paragraph 29. Another proof is given by the figures showing the admissions from the District Schools into the Upper School at Queen's College. These numbered 44 in 1911 and 150 in 1921 an increase of 340 per cent., or nearly ten times the increase in the population.

THE BRITISH SCHOOLS.

15.—The growth of these schools has been remarkable. The average attendance has increased from 101 to 200 and the maximum enrolment from 230 to 343. The increase among the smaller children has been evenly distributed, but in the higher classes is confined to Kowloon School. Indeed the small number in the higher classes at Victoria School has made it necessary to close them as explained by the Inspector of English Schools in his report, Annex A. There is now what there has never been before, a numerically strong Upper School at Kowloon, and it becomes possible to compare the progress of the British children with those of other nationalities.

16.—The School has many inherent difficulties. Of 20 pupils who sat for the University Examinations all but six had been at the School less than 2 years. Sometimes too a child will go home for a year and drop all his work during that time. No one perhaps is to blame, but the results are saddening.

17.—Only one pupil passed the Matriculation, though 5 passed the Senior (G.E.) short in Mathematics and 11 the Junior Examinations. As a further test and for purposes of comparison, I had an essay written by the Classes preparing for the Junior Local at Kowloon School and at a good school for Chinese boys and another for Portuguese girls. The Kowloon School was inferior to the other two in all respects: Subject matter, Composition, Writing, and Spelling.

18.—The School has now a very strong staff. By next year it ought to be possible to ascertain whether there are just grounds for the disconcerting suggestion that British children in the Far East are so handicapped by environment and circumstances that they cannot hold their own in their Mother tongue against foreigners.

19.—Perhaps regular attendance and some good hard work under the stimulus of healthy competition and a little wholesome driving from teachers and parents may lead to an improvement. The medical report shows that the health of the children is excellent, and contains no suggestion of overwork or brainfag.

20.—The first and second places in the Ladies' Harbour Race (Open) were won by girls at the Kowloon School, the first of whom is also the Champion lady swimmer of the Colony.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

21.—In the report for 1920 reference was made to the parallel methods of assisting Vernacular Education, by Grant and by Subsidy, and attention was drawn to the advantages and superior attractions of the Subsidy system. During the year under review it was decided to abandon the Grant system except in the case of five schools under British teachers.

22.—The Education Ordinance, which provides for the compulsory registration of schools, was in 1921 applied for the first time to the New Territories, where previously Subsidized Schools only had been inspected. Certificates were accordingly issued to about 100 Non-Subsidized schools.

23.—This work and the anticipation of a great increase in the number of Subsidized Schools in the Colony rendered an increase of the Inspectorial Staff necessary. An additional Inspector, a Cadet Officer, was provided from the end of the year.

24.—The Inspectors in their report draw attention to the growing interest in Vernacular Education, as evidenced by the building and maintenance of schools by the villagers at Pat Heung, Kan Wa Kang and Cheung Chau. The Tung Wa and Confucian Societies continue to maintain schools, but it is to be wished that they receive more supervision from the managing bodies. It can not be said that any real progress has been made. Attention should be made of the fact that as Sun is not ready to strike, nothing would be gained by a disconcerted demonstration by these ships.

25.—The system of normal Education was fully described in last year's report. It is being carried on with success.

THE UNIVERSITY.

26.—A table shows the successes at the Examinations during recent years.

27.—The popularity of these examinations is apparent in the results obtained by the schools external to the Colony, which are increasing steadily.

28.—In the schools of the Colony these examinations are compulsory; and the rapid increase in the number of successes points to a corresponding improvement in higher education.

29.—In the last seven years the increase in attendance at the English Schools of the Colony is 52 per cent., and the increase in the successes at the Junior University Local Examination is 157 per cent. This promises well for the future.

30.—St. Joseph's College is to be congratulated on being very easily first in the number of its passes.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central—is a very service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—Adv.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

EXPECTING FURTHER TROUBLE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 27th.

The consensus of opinion among level-headed Chinese is that while there is evidence of a gradual approach towards a state of security there is no confidence in its permanence. Valuables, merchandise and property that have been removed for security are left where they are because everybody feels that fresh trouble, probably on a larger scale than hitherto, must break out. We have no strong faction suddenly springing a coup on another faction with neither knocked out. Both are making plans and waiting for opportunities to ripen and the Cantonese feel that they have not yet seen the worst.

The cruiser *Wing Tien* lies calmly anchored off Shamoen.

Posted in conspicuous places one sees a proclamation issued jointly by Admiral Yang Ting Kwang of the Cruiser Squadron; Li Kui, Chief Director of Operations; and Ngai Bong Ping, Commander of the 2nd Kwangtung Army. It exhorts the people to be calm and to return to business as "trouble has entirely ceased."

The big department stores have their shutters up, but are open to business. Some of the shops in the city are conducting business as usual, but all the native banks and merchants who deal in valuables and property who deal in valuables and property have elected wire-nets round their entrances with electrical wires running naked all over, bearing the warning: "Live electric wires. Danger. (The Police Department have now issued an order prohibiting this owing to danger to innocent people.) The bulk of Chan's soldiers have been moved off to the North River to prevent General Hsu Shung Chi from attacking Canton and those left for the protection of the city are stationed in the suburbs. Police in patches of 2's and 3's patrol the streets with rifles and the Merchant Volunteer Corps do guard duty over large business buildings. However, I learn from authentic sources that looting had taken place as late as yesterday in Ta Tung Street, where the native bankers are and in Honan by men who, although not in uniform, were soldiers.

The Chinese Press does not give notice of these outrages, with the result that the majority of the people are ignorant of the situation.

DR. SUN'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is not staying on any one man-of-war for any length of time; he moves about, as necessity arises, or force of circumstances dictate. But he has a sort of temporary headquarters at a place near the Whampoa Naval Academy. This is Ping Kong, opposite San Chow, close to the Public Garden or Park. Although it cannot be classed as excellent for the purpose it is fairly good as it is more or less naturally protected.

I have learnt from a trustworthy source that when Sun ordered the bombardment of Canton, Admiral Tong Ting Kwong, the Minister for the Navy, was very reluctant to comply. This was not because of loyalty or disloyalty to anybody, but being a sensible man he did not like to be associated with so responsible an undertaking. Chan Chak was Sun's chief lieutenant when he obtained control of the Navy both in Canton and at Whampoa, some time before Chan's coup. He is the virtual commander of the three small, cruisers of the Northern Squadron, i.e., the *Wing Fung*, *Wing Tsung* and *Yao Yu*, and some of the gunboats are also under his control. When Sun issued the proclamation about the Navy taking orders from him, quite a number of loyal Academy graduates were placed on these vessels. Their apparent neutral attitude at present may be ascribed to the fact that as Sun is not ready to strike, nothing would be gained by a disconcerted demonstration by these ships.

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY.

The so-called "People's Army" in reality separate bands of outlaws in peace and soldiers in war—at no time owing allegiance to any one supreme head, has been heard of from time to time since the first days of the Revolution. They could never stick to their jobs and after every campaign in which they took part would find it convenient to disband them. When General Chan fought his way back from Cheung-chow (near Swatow) against the Kwangsi Tchu, the nucleus of his army was the 20 battalions handed over to him by Civil Governor Chu Hing Lan when he (Chu) resigned. Chan enlisted the aid of the "People's Army" and the result of that campaign is common knowledge. Chan antagonized the various leaders of this "People's Army" by disbanding them almost as soon as he reached Canton. This facilitates Sun raising them in arms against Chan. A couple of thousand or so are already in quarters at Ping Kong. About the same number are being raised in Heungshah (the district adjoining Macao) and efforts have either started or are about to be started elsewhere.

Ng Tai Sing, magistrate of Heungshah; Chow Tze Ching, magistrate of Shun Tak and Tang San Bak, magistrate of Ho Ping are reported to be pro-Sun and rumor goes that they have received his instructions to declare their independence of the present Canton Government. If they comply the resources of these districts will be placed at his disposal.

SUN EXPECTED TO "TRY AGAIN."

These are mere straws, but they indicate the way in which Sun is still trying to regain his position. True, he has suffered a great loss of prestige in having been driven away from the management of affairs, especially in regard to finance and munitions. But he has not met with a crushing military defeat that would put him out of action or reduce his following to a negligible quantity. If the number of his previous come-backs is any criterion of his present policy, he will assuredly (Continued at foot of next column.)

GARRISON SCHOOL SPORTS.

SUCCESSFUL AQUATIC MEETING.

A new sporting venture in the form of an aquatic sports meeting organised by the Garrison Sports Committee, for the benefit of the children of soldiers and sailors garrisoned in Hongkong, was held yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club Swimming Bath.

The event was the first of its kind to be held in the Colony in connection with the Garrison school and it is the desire of the Committee to make the meeting an annual event. Judging from the success which attended yesterday's sports no difficulty should be experienced in making it an annual event. The youngsters were enthusiastic and took an exceptionally keen interest in the racing. There was a large attendance of parents and friends present. Among those present were: Colonel Nicholson, O.C. Troops; Major Young, General Staff Officer, Col. and Mrs. Humphry, R.A.M.C., the Rev. M. D. Shewell, C.E., the Rev. Crele Bess, R.N., and the Rev. T. W. Waldegrave.

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Humphry. Mr. Shewell afterwards thanked the Committee for the excellent work they had done in making the meeting such a success. Mr. Shewell especially thanked Colonel and Mrs. Humphry for presenting the prizes for the boys' and girls' championship races respectively. Amongst others who presented prizes were Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Cross. Three hearty cheers by the children brought the meeting to a close. Tea was afterwards served at the Army Chaplain's room for the grown-ups and the older scholars.

The following are the results of the competitions:—
Girls (over 10 years).—1. Mariel Blunsdon; 2. Dorothy George; 3. Nellie Macdonnell.
Boys (over 10 years).—1. A. Bliss; 2. H. Watson; 3. H. Smith.
Boys (Novices).—1. J. Harris; 2. J. Longstaff.
Girls (Novices).—1. Evelyn Harris; 2. Grace Wingfield.

Girls (10 years and under).—1. Iris Phillips; 2. Phyllis Hunt.
Boys (10 years and under).—1. J. Harris; 2. F. George.
School Championship (Boys—two lengths).—1. A. Bliss (26 sec.); 2. H. Watson (28 sec.).
School Championship (Girls—two lengths).—1. Ena Allen (44 sec.); 2. Iris Phillips (45 sec.).

Novelty Race (Boys and Girls).—1. Ena Allen and J. Longstaff.
Team Race (Girls).—1. Mariel Blunsdon's team; 2. Ena Allen's team.
Team Race (Boys).—1. A. Bliss's team; 2. L. White's team.
Old Boys' Race (100 yards).—1. A. George; 2. H. Westlake.
Old Girls' Race.—1. Nora Barden; 2. Nora Pile.
Consolation Race (Boys).—1. A. Hill.
Consolation Race (Girls).—1. Agnes Dillon.

The committee responsible for organising the sports are Mrs. N. W. Cowell, Rev. M. W. Shewell, Messrs G. May, A. White, J. Watson and R. Hunt.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient of Saigon, in their circular dated June 17th say:—
"Our market is still very dull and the prices have made a further decline. The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to June 5th, 1922, is 346,491 tons against 614,168 in 1921."

We quoted to-day white Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.19 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June July shipment.

Through Mr. Kiichi Gunji, the acting Consul-General of Japan, in Hongkong we have received copies of the *Japan Advertiser's* souvenir numbers of the "Prinze of Wales" visit to Japan, which are very interesting and highly creditable productions.

try again now. His hopes of Hsu Shung Chi effecting a victorious march from the Kiangsi border on Canton have not materialised, as he is hemmed in between Tai Yü Leng and Shui Kwan. The 20 odd battalions of the Tai Yün Ying (President's personal guards) are never Shui Kwan but they have been checked by Chan's advanced forces. Moreover Sun may be able to play a trump card in obtaining an external loan and that would help in several ways. His chances are now on the abey, but should anything favorable to him materialise, it would give the necessary fillip to his scattered adherents and more fighting will be seen.

Meanwhile, Ngai Bong Ping, who could make all the difference either way, has refused to entangle himself in any complications. When asked to be Civil Governor pro tem he refused and to all appearances he has no more interest in politics. Everything hinges on what Sun will be able to accomplish in preparations.

FIGHTING AT SHUIKUAN.

Your report that Yung Sik Leung (a Chan officer) was either wounded or assassinated appears to be wrong. His name must have been confused with Yung Kwan Yu who in fighting with local bandits at Shui Kwan was wounded and is now reported to be in a Canton Hospital. Yung's troops engaged in the series of outrages on the way up attacking one place a bunch of nine villages. This angered the local people who placed obstacles in their way and train-loads of casualties reported as having been seen at Wong Sha were mostly from his troops. The number of casualties brought down by train is exaggerated, the real number, including slightly wounded, being in the vicinity of 200.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Those who study the political sky in China appear to be uncertain whether we are witnessing a total or only a partial eclipse of the Sun.

Resident's letter to this paper last week was amusing because it was so typical. Upon reading in the Press that between two and ten children's bodies are dumped in different parts of the Colony every year, he thought he saw an opportunity of using these poor little bodies to block the path of the reformer by suggesting that this lamentable state of affairs was due to the inability of the parents to rear their offspring, and that, consequently, the abolition of the municipal system would increase infanticide. The falseness of the premises was so clearly shown by Mr. C. G. Anderson that the argument based upon it collapsed like a paper bag.

In the course of the discussion "Resident" naively admitted that he knew nothing whatever about the system he was defending, but, of course that did not deter him from sneering at those "well-meaning busybodies" whose commonsense enabled them to see that it was peculiarly liable to abuse and therefore straws and straw successfully. I am glad to say—for reform. It is the mental attitude of these "Residents" who are not to be found anywhere in greater profusion than in Hongkong—which I find so interesting. "What is right," they seem to say, "otherwise we should have altered it. To suggest anything to the contrary is, therefore, an affront to U.S.S." When challenged to justify their attitude in a case such as that under notice they invariably fall back on the "rice bowl" type of argument with which the opponents of child labour in mines were confronted years ago, who came even so far as to contend that, as Chinese are used to hardships, it is wrong to interfere with their customs on humanitarian grounds. This sort of reasoning, especially when applied to helpless little children, reminds me of the reply which the man who was skinning cats alive made to the remark that the operation must be very painful to the cats. "Oh, no," he said nonchalantly, "they get used to it."

What is one to understand from the remarks of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government on the subject of enforced enrolment in the "Volunteer Corps"? Is an attempt to be made to go back to the conscription scheme which Sir Henry May was obliged to abandon during the War, when he sought to make it a permanent feature of life in this Colony? The pretext on the present occasion will be, I suppose, the need for having all "British subjects of pure European descent"—to borrow the phraseology of the Secretary of State—ready to cope with any future threat by the Chinese labouring classes, to paralyse the Colony by declaring a general strike. This is merely supposition, of course, but it seems a reasonable construction to place upon His Excellency's cryptic utterance. That the Government should be in possession of the requisite information to enable them to use each man's services to the best advantage in such an emergency will not be disputed, but the permanent conscription of an unfranchised community is intensely repugnant to present-day ideas. It resembles too closely the corraling of cattle.

It is so long since the Amateur Dramatic Club of the Colony gave any sign of life that people are wondering whether it still survives—even in a state of suspended animation. It has not offered such slight evidence of existence as the holding of an annual meeting would furnish. In days gone by it was a very useful adjunct to the social life of the community and there is still plenty of scope for its activities. The increasing competition offered by other forms of amusement in recent years cannot be accepted as a sufficient explanation of the A.D.C.'s apathy so long as a vigorous and flourishing organisation of a similar character continues in Shanghai.

If the ordinance for regulating child labour in the Colony is not all that it should be when, eventually, it is introduced, the Government will not be able to plead as an excuse that they have not had adequate time to consider its details. The subject has been under discussion for several years, and, about fifteen months ago, following upon a paper read by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley before the Church of England Men's Society on "Sweated Labour," a Commission was appointed by H.E. the Governor to prepare a report on the industrial employment of children in Hongkong with a view to the introduction of legislation. I do not know how long this task occupied the Commission, but their recommendations were published eight months ago in response to a question addressed to the Government by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RICE COOLIES' STRIKE.

INTIMIDATION MAN SENT TO PRISON.

The trouble amongst the rice coolies in the Colony still continues and there are still a number of them on strike for an increase of pay. The principal movers in the strike are the members of the Tung Yik Rice Coolies' Guild, but the Tung Tak Rice Coolies' Guild is not in favour of the strike and its members have been at work since the commencement of the trouble. As in the carpenters' labour trouble, a certain amount of intimidation is going on, and yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy, Mr. R. E. Lindell sentenced one of the striking coolies to six months' imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was, that on the 2nd inst., three of the Tung Tak coolies when returning from work at midnight were attacked by a gang of ten strikers armed with poles. No threats of intimidation were used but the three coolies were violently assaulted, and received a number of wounds. One of the attacking party was arrested by a Chinese constable who came on the scene during the fight, and at No. 7 Police Station, Inspector Kent found a packet of powdered glass in his possession. Two charges were preferred against the man, the first being intimidation and the second being possession of a weapon (to wit powdered glass) for the purpose of doing bodily harm.

Asked by the Magistrate why he carried the powdered glass, the man refused to answer and later said he had nothing to say and the Magistrate sternly commented: "If you throw that into a man's eyes you would blind him for life. It is most deadly stuff."

The man was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each charge.

BOAT-BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Boat builders employed in Chinese firms constructing junks and other native craft are demanding 80 cents instead of 40 cents for a day's work. The employers are offering an increase of 20 cents and, as this was not acceptable to the men, they have gone on strike. Small boat-building yards in Aberdeen and Shaukiwan are principally affected. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs has not yet received a request for assistance.

PROPRIETOR OF KOSHING THEATRE SUMMONED.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE REGULATIONS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, the proprietor of the Koshing Theatre, West Point, was summoned before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, for committing a breach of his theatre licence, in that he allowed people, other than authorised people on the stage and in the gangways. The defendant said that on the night in question a large amount of scenery was required for the performance and a number of men were required to shift the scenes. Regarding the obstruction in the gangways, this trouble was mainly caused by Government servants who went there without buying tickets. These servants roamed about the theatre as they pleased. The obstruction could not have been a serious one as business at that time was very slack.

Mr. Hamilton decided to put the case back for a week in order to examine the licence.

There was nothing so Utopian in the report of the Commission as to alarm even such a cautious and conservative Government as our own; on the contrary the regulations suggested were of a very mild and elementary character. It was merely suggested, for example, that all employers of children should be obliged to register them; that children should not be employed in dangerous trades, including glass blowing and boiler-chipping; that the minimum age at which a child should be allowed to work in a factory or in any form of casual labour should be eleven (Chinese reckoning); that the maximum hours of work should be 54 a week; that not more than five hours' work should be performed consecutively, and that night work should be forbidden.

As regards the unfortunate little creatures whom man's cupidity has condemned to stagger daily under heavy loads and a burning sun to the Hill districts, the Commission proposed that burden-bearing by children under the age of thirteen (twelve, English reckoning) should be prohibited and that between this age and sixteen the weight borne should be limited to between 20 to 40 lb. At present, it is admitted, children as young as 7 or 8 years of age (Chinese reckoning) are not exempted. The Commission declare that "the physical condition of many of the women who have been long engaged in this work is even worse than that of the children, and judging from this we are driven to the conclusion that no form of work exercises such a degrading effect upon the workers as labour of this kind." It's about time we did something in the matter, isn't it? Or are we to wait until the gradual introduction of mechanical transport drives out the present inhuman system?

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE PENANG WILL CASE.

ANOTHER EPISODE IN COURT.

MR. ALABASTER RETIRES FROM THE CASE.

When the Penang Will Case, which has been before the Chief Justice for many months past was resumed in the Supreme Court, yesterday, a lively passage of arms occurred between the Chief Justice and Mr. Alabaster. On taking his seat the Chief Justice brought the difficulty, which arose the previous afternoon to an end by calling on Mr. Hall Brutton to continue his argument. Mr. Hall Brutton is acting as a barrister in this case, under the provisions of the Ordinance recently passed.

Mr. Brutton had not gone far with his address when the Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Alabaster, who was seated beside Mr. Brutton, said: "Mr. Alabaster, either you are in the case or you are not. I do not want to create any unnecessary friction, but I do think it is unusual and most irregular for counsel to keep on prompting his solicitor. Either you are conducting the case or you are not conducting the case. Mr. Brutton has very competently conducted the case in your absence. Either you should conduct it now or you should not."

Mr. Alabaster was about to speak when the Chief Justice continued: "It is not the intention of the Ordinance that counsel should appear as instructing solicitors. Mr. Brutton was entrusted by me with this case owing to your absence on account of ill-health, but you are really now in the case always prompting the solicitor."

Mr. Alabaster: "If your Lordship thinks it is irregular I will go out of Court."

The Chief Justice: "I think it is absolutely irregular. I am very surprised at the suggestion that it is not."

Mr. Alabaster: "As your Lordship has made your remarks in front of the Press, with the utmost respect I should like to state how I view the matter. This is a case in which two counsel were retained by solicitors on either side, and it is usual in my experience—I do not know whether it is usual in yours—for one counsel to prompt the other counsel associated with him. If the junior counsel is on his feet, promoting from his leader is not unusual, and throughout the case Mr. Sharp, my leader, was sitting beside me. This happened on the other side, they being fortunate enough to have the services of both their counsel throughout, unimpeded, prompting each other and dividing their case as to cross-examination of what not, as they chose. It so happens that the leading counsel on the plaintiff's side was absent when the case commenced. The case was not adjourned until his arrival although it was postponed until the arrival of counsel for the other side, thus giving an enormous advantage to the other side. The junior counsel took on the case and was therefore forced into the position of leader. His retained leader then arrived, but owing to so much having happened before, the leader allowed his junior to continue leading but through promptness he necessarily prompted him—with the benefit of his advice and experience. A later stage came when I myself was overloaded and broke down and the case had to be continued with the assistance of an Ordinance, by someone else who was brought in. He happens to be a solicitor."

The Chief Justice: "This is a pure waste of time."

Mr. Alabaster: "If it is your Lordship's wish that I am not allowed to come back into Court—"

The Chief Justice: "The circumstances are altogether different. When two counsel are sitting in Court one is justified in prompting the other. Here is not quite another matter, but yet you are sitting in Court prompting the solicitor."

Mr. Alabaster: "The case went on because I was too ill to attend."

The Chief Justice: "When you came back you did not go on with the case."

Mr. Alabaster: "It is true I am not making the speech."

The Chief Justice: "All I am saying is either you are conducting the case or you are not. The whole of yesterday's argument was upon something that happened when you were not in the Colony. You know nothing of what happened in Chambers, and yet you were prompting Mr. Brutton."

Mr. Alabaster: "There is a very full report in this morning's papers about it and—"

The Chief Justice: "You are continually prompting your solicitor as to what he should say."

Mr. Alabaster: "If your Lordship thinks I am acting improperly I must retire from the case. I only retired from the case in the first place through illness. If your Lordship wished me to make the speech in spite of what happened in my absence I would have done so, but I thought your Lordship agreed—"

The Chief Justice: "Yes, I agreed through necessity. Mr. Brutton is perfectly competent and capable of conducting the case. It is a very different matter sitting beside him and every other sentence prompting him."

Mr. Alabaster: "I do not see why Mr. Potter, should have the advantage of Mr. Jenkin's help and Mr. Brutton not have mine."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A SMALL GIRL.

HANDS TIED BEHIND HER BACK AND SEVERELY BEATEN.

STROKES AND SCREAMS HEARD ACROSS THE ROAD.

A bright little Chinese girl, aged four years, appeared in Court yesterday morning, in charge of Chief Inspector Kerr's mouth. The child is alleged to have been ill-treated by a respectable-looking Chinese woman named Wong Loung Hing, living at No. 73, Wyndham Street, which is directly opposite the Chief Inspector's quarters at the Central Station, the space between the two houses being about 100 feet.

The defendant admitted beating the child, and by way of excuse said that the child had misbehaved herself. When she (defendant) returned home the previous day she found the girl mixing Chinese hair gum with a quantity of snuff and medicine. The child was drinking it. The woman was very angry and in her rage beat the child as she was afraid the child would do herself harm.

Chief Inspector Kerr stated that at 1 p.m. on the 27th he went into his quarters. From the window he saw the defendant beat the child with a stick and a feather duster. Shortly afterwards the husband came in and the beating ceased. The same afternoon, at about 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Kerr sent for him. He went to the quarters and in consequence of what he saw he reported the case to Mr. King, the Deputy Superintendent of Police who ordered him to take action against the woman. In company with Sub-Inspector Pincoff he visited the house and found the child sitting on a stool with her hands tied behind her back with a handkerchief. She was sobbing bitterly, her hands were injured, and he carried her to the Central Station. She clung to me and was trembling like a leaf in a state of great fear, added Inspector Kerr. Shortly afterwards the defendant was brought to the station and the child was despatched to hospital and later to the Po Lung Kuek (Charitable Home for Destitute Women and Children).

Mrs. Kerr corroborated her husband's statement and gave evidence as to seeing the child being beaten round the room with a feather duster. The beating was carried on with great force at intervals from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. She saw the child's arms being tied behind her back and then the child was given another beating.

In answer to the Magistrate, Mrs. Kerr said that she had seen the child beaten on other occasions as well.

The Magistrate: "The beating was more severe than an ordinary chastisement?"

The witness: "Yes, in view of the child's age."

Proceeding, Mrs. Kerr said that at 3.15 p.m. she heard the child scream and on looking out saw the child being beaten again. The defendant was a strong woman and used all her force. The child was tied up and made to sit on a stool, apparently to make her stop crying.

Asked if she had any questions to put, the defendant denied that she had beaten the child on former occasions.

Sub-Inspector Pincoff gave corroborative evidence as to finding the child crying bitterly and with her hands tied behind her back.

The defendant then made a further statement and said that she struck the child a few strokes. "The child continued to cry so she gave her two strokes more," she then tied her hands behind her back," added witness, "and I told her that if she would apologise I would love her ever so much. The child refused to do so. This is my child, my own child; why should I ill-treat her and beat her? I only gave her a warning as there is some poison kept in the house and I am afraid she might take it."

The Magistrate: "Have you anything else to say?"

The defendant: "What is the charge against me?"

The Magistrate: "Assault."

The defendant: "There is no ill-treatment. I will not strike her again. I want my child. I would like to call my husband. He is not in Court as he has to go to work."

The Magistrate: "Why isn't he here? Didn't he know you were being prosecuted?"

The defendant: "He goes to work at 9 a.m."

The Magistrate decided to adjourn the case until Tuesday afternoon next in order that the husband be called, and for Dr. Valentine to be present. The woman was released on bail of \$200.

Mr. Brutton: "My Lord, may I not be allowed Mr. Alabaster's services? He has been conducting the case when I was not in Court. He can tell me certain things which happened when I was not here."

The Chief Justice: "There is not the slightest reason why Mr. Alabaster should not sit in Court, but I do object to his prompting you as he did yesterday."

Mr. Alabaster: "If I am to sit in Court and receive fees and not give my assistance, I am acting improperly toward my client and I will not do that. If I am to sit in Court I must give my assistance, and I am not interfering or interrupting in any way."

Mr. Brutton then proceeded with his address and Mr. Alabaster withdrew from his seat at counsel's table and shortly afterwards left the Court. He did not attend in the afternoon.

YOU WILL GET
QUALITY AND SERVICE

AT
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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
AT MOST ECONOMICAL PRICES.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH
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OUR QUALITY WILL SPEAK
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TELEPHONE 1741.

A NEW STOCK OF
BAROGRAPHS.
The
Special Self Recording Barometer
AND
The B.O.T. Pattern
Marine Mercurial Barometer
AT
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

FOR
JUNE-JULY.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
ANDERSON'S
(OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

Powell
TELEPHONE 3148.

"ATLAS"
SHIRTS for SUMMER
WEAR.

We have a good assortment
of White Shirts in Substantial
Light-Weight Materials with
Stiff, Double or Button Cuff.

"Atlas" Shirts are Perfect
fitting, the wear and dye
being guaranteed.

INSPECTION INVITED.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KULING GENERAL HOSPITAL
(For Outpatients)
Altitude 3,500 feet above sea-level.
TUBERCULAR SECTION.

1. Emphasis is laid upon fresh air treatment combined with tonics and graduated exercises.
2. Patients are accommodated in HUTS where a maximum of fresh air is insured both summer and winter while under treatment is carefully guarded against.
3. Meals are served in the huts by a tray service.
4. Day and night attendants are responsible for the general comfort and satisfaction of the patients.
5. The Matron is a competent trained nurse who has had years of experience in caring for such patients both in China and Home Sanatoria.
6. Rates vary from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per day payable monthly in advance. They are applicable only for patients remaining for over a period of three months. These prices are inclusive and cover medical fees, ordinary medicines, board and laundry.
7. Patients are required to present certificates which state the stage to which the disease has progressed and the present condition of the patient.
8. When desired arrangements can be made to meet patients upon their arrival at Kuling in order to facilitate transportation to Kuling.

Postal Address: The Secretary,
KULING GENERAL HOSPITAL, KULING.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—
11711



NOTICE

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Tractors, Carts, Vans and Drivers of Motor Vehicles ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Licenses for same are due for Renewal on June 1st, 1922.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1922. [1172]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, JULY 8th, commencing 3.45 p.m.
The Charge for admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1168]

THE SIK HING NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation)

NOTICE

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Company will be held on the 29th day of JULY, 1922, at 12 o'clock Noon at the office of Messrs. FENNELL, SMITH & FLEMING, 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.
At this Meeting the Creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with myself the Liquidator appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of Inspectors of the 29th day of June, 1922.
S. H. ROSS, A.C.A.,
Liquidator. [1159]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 all business of the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, 1st JULY, 1922.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1922. [1165]

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE.
GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be open for all business from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on SATURDAY, the 1st JULY, 1922. Licensed Warehousemen will be entirely closed on that day.
N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports. [1166]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of JULY, 1922, at 3 p.m. at the Office of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Section	Boundary Measurements	Area	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Section 1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
Section 10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, HONGKONG.

JUDGMENT was delivered on the 5th day of May, 1922, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in an action which was brought by CARD INGENHOL against Messrs. OUKS & CO., Ltd. of MANILA, which decided (inter alia) that CARD INGENHOL, carrying on business at Mongkok, Hongkong, under the style of the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY was entitled to the exclusive use of certain Trade Marks and also Trade Names, the chief of which latter are "LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE," "EL COMETA DEL ORIENTE" and "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO," used by him in connection with the sale of cigars manufactured by the said Factory. The Trade Marks in question can be inspected at any time in the Offices of the undersigned and bear the said Trade Names or one of them.

On the 17th day of May 1922, on behalf of Mr. Ingenhoul and the Orient Tobacco Manufactory, Mongkok, the undersigned circulated notices to the effect together with copies of the Trade Marks and Trade Names in question to various cigar dealers and retailers in Hongkong. In spite of this fact, we are informed that various dealers are selling cigars bearing the various Trade Marks and Trade Names in question which cigars have not been manufactured by the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, Mongkok.

This notice is therefore published to inform those concerned that it is the intention of Mr. Ingenhoul to take proceedings against any person, firm or corporation having in their possession for sale cigars bearing the said Trade Marks and/or Trade Names which have not been manufactured by the ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, Mongkok.

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Solicitors for CARD INGENHOL and
The ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.
11611

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 2691 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWK of 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWK, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1129]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDELSBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLEDI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 13th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June 1922. [1154]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "KEELUNG"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 30th June, 1922, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 7th July, 1922, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
11595

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your health depends upon your Ice Box. Insure yourself against Summer ailments by having everything cooled with our pure

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Boxes ABC, QF, RE, RU, RW, TR, TF.

WANTED.—Position by an Experienced Book-keeper, well conversant in accounting, typewriting and general office routine. Apply to Box T.G., c/o Daily Press Office. [184]

WANTED.—Young Lady Steno Typist, seeks POSITION in any Office. Moderate salary. Apply Box T.F., c/o Daily Press Office. [183]

WANTED.—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to A.B.C. care of the office of this Paper. Beginners need not apply. [173]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.—Single and Double Bed Sitting Rooms To Let. 3rd level. For terms etc., Apply Box T.D., c/o Daily Press Office. [181]

TO LET.—Top Flat in Orient Buildings, Coronation Road, Kowloon. Apply Box "T.A." c/o Daily Press Office. [178]

FOR SALE.—Perfectly New Indian Powerless Motor Cycle with Side-car, 1920 Model and electric equipped. Has only been on road for two days. Apply Box T.E., c/o Daily Press Office. [182]

LANE CRAWFORD, LTD., GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Saturday, July 1st, being a Public Holiday. Orders placed on Friday, June 30th, will be delivered on that date and entered as July 1st, if required. [185]

TO LET.
From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandah each room. FACING HARBOUR. LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

FOR SALE.
LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [48]

FOR SALE.
ABSOLUTELY NEW

- (1) Two 30 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder 23 Engines. Rev. 225 per minute.
- (2) Two 30 BHP. Two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 KW. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
- (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders
c/o Daily Press Office

S.S. "CHAMBERD."
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, also Cargo from HAYRE, LONDON & COGNAC, as "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOQ," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned if Goods remained unclaimed after the 2nd of July, at Noon, will be subject to rest and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th of July or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Friday, the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1922. [1164]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "GLAUCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holy's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 27th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June 1922. [1187]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

SUPERIOR LAVENDER

TALCUM POWDER

Very Refreshing and
Soothing in Hot
Damp Weather.

Good for Toilet and
Nursery.

Large tin for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE.—At Shanghai, on June 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. T. G. BAILLIE, a daughter.

JORNSON.—At Shanghai, on June 21st, to Capt. and Mrs. G. L. C. JORNSON, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENWELL.—LANDERS.—At Shanghai, on June 21st, GUY HAMILTON BENWELL to MAUD LANDERS.

DARCEY.—MARR.—On the 28th June, 1922, at Hongkong: OSWALD WALLWYN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. DARCEY of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, England, to MARGARET BARBER, second daughter of Rev. and Mrs. GEORGE A. MARR, of Philadelphia, U.S.A. [1170]

DEATHS.

FUTTERER.—At Shanghai, on June 23rd, W. FUTTERER, aged 46 years.

JAVERNIAEFF.—At Shanghai, on June 23rd, Colonel A. S. JAVERNIAEFF, aged 36 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 13, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29TH, 1922.

THE CANTON CRISIS.

It is impossible not to feel that the death of Dr. Wu Ting Fang has delayed a settlement of the trouble at Canton. President Li Yux Heng seems to have been very anxious that he should come to Peking to discuss the situation. "You alone can bridge the crisis," is a phrase in one of the telegrams the President is reported to have sent, and it seems to us to state a truth. It is said that Dr. Wu Ting Fang did not receive the messages from Peking. Whether he would have acted on the messages if he had received them, and the state of his health admitted of the journey to Peking, we do not know. He was loyal to Sun Yat Sen, but it is possible that he might have been persuaded by the turn which events have taken in Canton during the past few weeks that the political ambitions he and Sun shared in common stood a better chance of realization through negotiation and compromise with the men in power in the metropolis than through persistence in a struggle which was clearly doomed to

failure. At all events we see it reported that Dr. C. C. Wu, the son of the veteran statesman, acting as the spokesman of a deputation from various public bodies and associations in Canton, which went to Whampoa, on Monday to discuss the situation with Dr. Sun, explained his presence there so soon after his father's death by saying that it was his father's last wish that peace should be restored immediately. Dr. Sun wanted to know "Who is right and who is wrong in this affair?" Nobody ventured to express an opinion on the subject, but there was evidently a unanimous feeling that might is the only right of which practical men can take account, and to all appearances the might at all events, is not at the moment on Sun Yat Sen's side. We have seen it stated in a Canton message to the organ of the Constitutional Party in Shanghai that "public opinion in Canton is strongly on the side of the Constitutional Government." If that be so it is certainly lacking in expression. During the past week the commercial and charitable organisations and the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly have been actively interesting themselves in negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace, but as far as we are able to gather from the reports, their resolutions have been based in every case on an acceptance of the supremacy of Chen's faction and have viewed with complacency the extinction of "President" Sun's administration. Shanghai supporters of Dr. Sun were told from Canton that "the militarist coup is confidently expected to be a short-lived episode, and the rebels will be dislodged from Canton without difficulty as soon as reinforcements arrive in accordance with President Sun's orders." This hope Dr. Sun and his supporters seem to be building on still. There is a good deal of the open bouffe about the situation. We read, for example, in yesterday's Canton papers that General Yip Kex (the "Director of Operations" in Canton on Marshal CHEN's behalf) has sanctioned the payment out of the Treasury of the sum of \$125,000, being arrears of pay for the month of May due to the Navy, which Dr. Sun Yat Sen claims to control and on the ships of which he is now living! Then, again, while Dr. Sun has been declaiming that he will not resign to force, there appears to have been much talk of persuasion in the form of a few million dollars to enable him to discharge certain financial obligations incurred during his "Presidency."

Another comic touch is the direct inquiry made of Dr. Sun by the delegation last Monday as to when he would be leaving Canton, as they would like to arrange a farewell banquet with General CHEN, CHUNG MING in the chair, we suppose. We do not ourselves believe that Dr. Sun's political career is likely to be ended by a financial salutation, but if he has to clear out of Canton we can understand that it would probably enable him the sooner to make up his mind on the subject if he were assured that the financial obligations he has incurred to his supporters, would be met by those who in future control the finances of the province. It would be a typically Chinese settlement.

Imperial permission has been granted for the marriage of H.L.H. the Crown Prince of Japan with H.L.H. Princess Yoshihiko.

Damage to the extent of \$3,000 was done by the fire at a theatrical match in Shaikwan East on Monday, reported in yesterday's Daily Press.

Three Japanese were charged at the Japanese Consular Court at Shanghai last week with smuggling into Shanghai 69 tins of morphia valued at \$20,000.

A motor-car accident occurred in Queen's Road East on Tuesday, a Chinese aged 53 years being knocked down by motor-car No. 222. The injured man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Eric Teichman has been appointed Acting Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking. The position became vacant by the appointment of Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., as Consul-General at Shanghai.

The proprietor of the Kwok Chiu restaurant at No. 70, Canton Road, Yau-mat, was fined \$20 by Mr. Lindsay, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, for keeping his establishment open during prohibited hours. Police Sergeant Murphy found the restaurant open at 1.15 a.m. on the 15th inst. There were several customers on the premises.

The coolie, who was knocked down by a motor-car belonging to the United Motor Company, in Connaught Road West, on Monday, has died in hospital as the result of his injuries.

Four armed men forced an entrance into a bungalow at Chungshawan on Tuesday night and robbed three women of a quantity of jewellery valued at \$315. A coolie, who gave the alarm when the robbers entered, was stabbed in the left hip by one of the men. The same man also stabbed one of the women who offered resistance. All four men made good their escape.

The occasion of the evacuation of Hankow by the Japanese garrison last week was marked by a farewell parade, which was attended by General Hsiao Yao-nan, the Consul-General, many members of the foreign community and hundreds of Chinese, as well as the Civil Governor. The troops, numbering 500, paraded under Major Kurata and were inspected by General Okidura.

The wedding is announced of Mr. Henry Gladstone Reed, Secretary to the Municipal Council, Kulsang, Amoy, to Miss Margaret Dave Sorby, residing at the Helena May Institute and a teacher in the Kowloon British School. Miss Sorby was complimented by the Acting Chief Justice, some months ago, on her pluck in pursuing a highway robber.

In connection with the political situation at Canton, the following paragraph from a Peking paper is not without significance:—General Lu Yung-feng, former Inspector-General of Living Kwang, who has been staying at Tientsin since his downfall last year, is on a visit to the Capital. On Wednesday, General Lu had an interview with the President at the latter's private residence at Tung Chang Hutang. The Kwangai General had a lengthy discussion with the Chief Executive, and it is believed that questions concerning the present situation in the south were discussed.

DEATH OF MR. MURRAY STEWART.

We regret to learn that news has reached the Colony of the death of Mr. Murray Stewart in the Belmont Sanatorium in California. The late Mr. Murray Stewart was for many years well-known in the Colony in connection with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Messrs. Stewart Bros., and as a member of the Legislative Council. Starting in the London branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1887, he came to the Far East three years later, and was stationed at Shanghai. Later he was transferred to Tientsin and was in Peking during the Sino-Japan war. He remained in the services of the Bank until the spring of 1909, when he joined his brother, Mr. Gershom Stewart in the firm of Messrs. Stewart Bros., bill and bullion brokers. He retired from the firm and left the Colony just before the outbreak of the war and engaged in England in responsible work connected with the Five Power Loan Group and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Murray Stewart, much broken in health spent the winter of 1920 in Hongkong, and proceeded to California in the Spring hoping that in the climate for which California is so justly famed, he might recover his health. He was, unfortunately, disappointed, in that hope and passed away last Saturday.

The news of his death will be received with sincere regret by all who knew him. The late Mr. Murray Stewart took a very keen interest in the affairs of the Colony and was for some years a member of the Legislative Council. He had a strong literary bent and his speeches in the Council Chamber were always marked by fine phrasing and telling argument that none who heard or read them could fail to appreciate.

Old residents, who remember his brother, Mr. Gershom Stewart (who for many years past has represented the Wirral division of Cheshire in Parliament) will extend to him the most sincere sympathy in his bereavement. The late Mr. Murray Stewart was about 57 years of age, and unmarried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—As the air is full of rumours of a reduction in the Garrison and a form of Compulsory Service, it would appear that a corresponding reduction in our Military Contribution to the Home Government might be considered.

It seems to me that an unfair proportion of taxation falls on the shoulders of the "under-dog." The "working man's" beer and/or gin is heavily taxed to pay for expensive motor-roads (the cue in my mind at present is that leading to the proposed private "Country Club" at Sheklo, which will, presumably, benefit only a privileged few)—yet no one raises a finger in protest.

Far ableer persons than mine have dealt with the inadvisability of paying for what are practically public (or, in this case, semi-public) works out of current revenue. In my humble opinion, however, if we are to continue to follow the same policy, a graduated form of income-tax might apportion some of the burden on the shoulders of those who can best afford to pay. Yours, etc.

AND A.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1922.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
OUTRAGES MUST CEASE IMMEDIATELY AND FOR EVER.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Provisional Government has issued a statement declaring that outrages must cease immediately and for ever.

The Government is determined that the country shall no longer be held up from the pursuit of its normal life and the re-establishment of free institutions.

It calls on all citizens to actively co-operate in the measures the Government is taking to ensure public safety, and secure Ireland for the Irish people.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, June 28th.

Great military activity was evident in Dublin early this morning, where there was every indication that an attack on Four Courts at present occupied by General Dory O'Connor of the irregular Irish Republican Army is imminent.

The Provisional Government sent a short time ultimatum, demanding the evacuation of Four Courts by General O'Connor's forces.

The regular Irish Republican Army troops stopped all traffic during the night, and systematically searched passers-by for arms.

Two large parties of Free State troops with armoured cars and ambulances had taken up positions near Four Courts.

General O'Connor's forces in the mean while preparing for a siege, dug two trenches outside and elaborately sand-bagged and barbed-wired the building, and completely filled the window frames with great piles of law books, while machine-guns were posted on the roofs.

THE "BATTLE" RAGES.

A fierce battle for the possession of Four Courts has been raging in Dublin since dawn.

The attack began in drizzling rain, and armoured cars, trench-mortars and machine-guns were brought into action.

Telegraphs and telephones are controlled by the military, and communications with England are difficult.

EARLIER CABLES.

FREE STATE GENERAL KIDNAPPED.

LONDON, June 27th.

Major-General O'Connell, Chief of Staff of the Free State I.R.A., has been kidnapped in Dublin. This is believed to be a reprisal for Henderson's arrest.

Commandant Henderson, of the Republican I.R.A., was arrested by the Free State I.R.A. forces for raiding a garage, and was sent to Mountjoy Prison.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE DEFEATS KENT.

LONDON, June 27th.

Rain interfered with play elsewhere. At Lord's, Middlesex led on the first innings against Hampshire. For the latter Kennedy captured eight wickets for 86.

At Leeds, in the Yorkshire v. Kent match for the benefit of Dolphin, the home county's wicketkeeper, Yorks won by ten wickets. For the winners Oldroyd scored 80, while Watkinson took eight wickets for 30.

At Manchester, the Lancashire-Warwick match was abandoned.

At Worcester, Somerset led the home team on the first innings, McBrayn scoring 75.

At Hove, Surrey led on the first innings against Sussex, Sandham scoring 129.

At Derby, the home team defeated Glamorgan by 137 runs.

At Northampton, Notts led on the first innings against the home county, Carr scoring 90.

At Colchester, the match between Essex and Cambridge University was drawn. For the Varsity, Fiddian-Green scored 103, while the Essex batsman, Perrin, scored 102.

At Leicester, Oxford University led on the first innings against the home county, Knox scoring 105 not out.

PERSECUTION OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

SEIZED AND HELD TO RANSOM.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

Following the capture of Bielaski, forty American employees of the Cortez Oil Company, together with property valued at over a quarter of a million dollars, were seized by the rebel General Guevara, who is holding them to ransom.

The American representatives at Tampico and Mexico City have been instructed to urge immediate action by the Mexican authorities.

LATEST CABLES.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BERLIN.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

BERLIN, June 27th.

At least 29 people were killed and 35 seriously wounded, many more being slightly injured, owing to a load of wood carried by a suburban train, sweeping off the passengers on another train, who were standing on the footboards, as the trains were overcrowded owing to the train stoppage.

LENIN'S SERIOUS CONDITION.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH AND MEMORY.

REVAL, June 27th.

Reports from Moscow state that M. Lenin's condition has become much worse during the past few days. His speech is laboured and his memory defective.

Two well-known German medical specialists are flying to Moscow.

LANCASHIRE'S YARN TRADE.

PROTEST BY MASTER COTTON SPINNERS.

LONDON, June 27th.

A meeting of the committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester, passed a resolution protesting against the proposed import duty on fabric gloves, which, they pointed out, would seriously interfere with Lancashire's Egyptian yarn trade. It was decided to seek an interview with the Premier.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER ASSOCIATION.

A RISE IN RUBBER PRICES.

LONDON, June 27th.

The report that the Dutch rubber growers had decided in favour of restriction, led to excitement in Mincing Lane on Monday. The spot price for rubber jumping three-farthings, up to 84 pence per pound for standard kinds.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE SITUATION.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Hague International Association for rubber growing in the Dutch Indies, decided by 283 votes to 125, to invite the Government to consider measures to improve the situation in the rubber industry. The nature of the measures will be decided shortly by a committee appointed to discuss the matter with the Dutch Government. Herr Burger's scheme, will be studied.

A cable message from Amsterdam, dated June 26th, stated that Herr Burger, managing director of Sebadjadi Rubber Co., had proposed a scheme whereby growers would form a pool of 100,000 tons of rubber, which would be administered by the various rubber associations. The scheme further stipulated that if the price of rubber should rise above one guinea per half kilo, managers would sell twenty per cent, and so on proportionately.

EARLIER CABLES.

VICE-PRESIDENT DIES DURING SESSION.

THE HAGUE, June 27th.

During the sitting of the International Rubber Cultivation Association, the Vice-President, M. Burd, collapsed and died.

THE PROBLEM OF RUSSIA.

ALARMING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REPORTS.

THE HAGUE, June 27th.

Contrary to M. Litvinoff's optimistic statements, the latest reliable news from Russia shows that raw materials are practically exhausted and industry and employment are consequently seriously affected, whilst the political and economic situation is considered alarming.

U.S. ARMY BILL.

REDUCTION TO STAND.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

The Senate has adopted the conference report on the Army Bill providing for an army of 137,000 in the coming year, which has already passed the House of Representatives.

OIL COMBINES NEW DEPOT.

ELEVEN BIG TANKS NEAR GENOA.

ROME, June 27th.

A large depot of the Royal Dutch and Shell Oil Companies was opened at Yado, near Genoa, in the presence of representatives of the Government, a number of Senators and Deputies, and other well-known people.

There are eleven tanks of a capacity of 40,000 tons of combustible oil.

In connection with the opening the King conferred a Commandership of the Crown of Italy upon Sir Henry Detering.

DR. RATHENAU'S FUNERAL.
PASSED OFF QUIETLY.

BERLIN, June 27th.

The funeral of Dr. Rathenau to-day was not marked by any untoward incident. The flags on the public buildings and at the Embassies were at half-mast, but very few private premises or hotels displayed signs of mourning.

The coffin, draped with the Republican flag, was placed on a catafalque in the Reichstag, where President Ebert delivered a funeral oration.

Subsequently the remains were conveyed to the family vault on the outskirts of Berlin. The crowds, after loudly cheering President Ebert, quietly dispersed. A twenty-four hour demonstration strike began at all banks and shops at noon, while the tramway and local railway services were suspended.

FIFTY-SIX ARRESTED.

BERLIN, June 27th.

Fifty-six arrests arising out of Dr. Rathenau's assassination, including the president of the Anti-Semitic League, have been made.

POLICE FIRE ON REPUBLICANS.

The police at Hamburg fired on republican demonstrators, who defied the prohibition against passing the Bismarck Monument, killing one and wounding six.

WORLD TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST ROUND AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 27th.

At Wimbledon the first round of the Championships was played before a large crowd. The weather was fine and cool, but the turf was slow.

The Australian Davis Cup player Anderson, one of the favourites, showed excellent form. He beat the British former Davis Cup player, Turnbull, by 7-5, 7-5, 6-3.

Norton, Lycett, the Australian Davis Cup player O'Hara Wood, the Spaniards Alonso and Flaque, the Frenchmen Dupont, Cochet, Brugnon and Gobert and the Rumanian Misa were amongst others who entered the second round.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

RESTORATION FAVOURED.

PARIS, June 27th.

The recently-appointed inter-Ministerial Committee has reached a decision favouring restoration of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

SINGAPORE OIL STORAGE TANKS.

CONTRACT GOES TO HOME FIRM.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Teeside Bridge Engineering Company of Middlesbrough has secured from the Admiralty, in the face of keen competition, a contract to erect fifteen oil storage tanks at Singapore. This will provide work for many men for eighteen months.

INTERPORT POLO CUP MATCH.

SHANGHAI VICTORS BY 65 AFTER TWO EXTRA CHUKKERS.

"A Truly Great Game" is one of the headlines given in the *N.Y.C. Daily News* to a long report of the Interport Polo match.

Shanghai, it says, would have been better pleased had the Kewpie Chalk Cup for Interport polo been won against the full Hongkong team and it was really very unfortunate that Mr. Bibby should have been forced to retire injured whilst extra chukkers were being played to decide a game in which the score was equal at five goals all. However, that is all in the luck of almost any real game and so it was that Shanghai finished victors by 65. The cup was afterwards presented to Mr. E. H. McMichael, the Shanghai captain, by Mr. C. F. Garstin, the visiting British Consul-General, and the Hongkong men were as generous in their congratulations as Shanghai sportsmen in general were profuse in their regrets at the unfortunate accident.

The account of the accident to Mr. Bibby in the last of the extra chukkers is thus related:

An unfortunate incident occurred when McMichael fouled in front of the stand. Hongkong did not understand what penalty mark had been allowed, but play had been signalled, so David and McMichael charged in and Neville lost his stroke, but nothing came of it all. After Dallas had driven out to check another rush, Shanghai again got away, but the game had to be stopped as Bibby was so badly hurt that he could not dismount properly and had to fall out of his saddle. In a crumple he had been struck by a stick and his right shin was badly damaged. After a few minutes the game was resumed with Hongkong a man short and it was a comparatively easy matter for McMichael to get through and score the winning goal, everybody regretting that such a fine game should have such an unfortunate ending.

COST OF SPORT IN SHANGHAI.

CLUBS THAT THE AVERAGE MAN JOINS.

THEIR INCREASING FINANCIAL DEMAND AND A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

There is satisfaction in knowing that our article on the future cost of golf in Shanghai has set people thinking upon the subject, says a writer in the *N.Y.C. Daily News*, who proceed to say:—And not only on the subject of golf alone, but of sport generally. It is realized that in comparison with a few years ago the cost of playing games has gone up very considerably in Shanghai, and, while we shall immediately hear the old charge of increasing luxury brought against the younger men of to-day, we can afford to ignore it in the present instance. The real fact of the matter is that Shanghai may have been amply provided with all the facilities it required a dozen or 15 years ago, but with the influx of ever more foreigners and with the expansion of the place as an industrial centre not only has there come about a need of greater facilities but it has become steadily more difficult to obtain ground for them at any reasonable price. The man who wants to do nowadays as much as did his predecessor of over a dozen years ago, has got to pay a great deal more for it, and so far as can be seen the end to all this increase is not yet.

THE THINGS WE DO.

Shanghai has grown up to possess a very great number of sporting clubs, the result being that the more diversified a man's tastes in sport are the greater the number of clubs "does he have to join. There is a perfectly well-known case of a young resident belonging to as many as 13 clubs—and we may mention for the information of those who would level the charge of luxury against the present generation that this happened quite a long time ago. It requires no great stretch of imagination to think of a man taking a thoroughly keen interest in such matters as racing, paper-hunting, polo, swimming, rowing, cricket, lawn tennis, golf, football and billiards—perhaps not all at the same time but in the course of a couple of years quite easily—while it might not be very difficult to add yachting and lawn bowls and such other pursuits within a comparatively short time. Probably few have gone through the whole list, but taking the average healthy young man who comes to Shanghai it will be comparatively easy for him to tackle half-a-dozen of them between summer and winter, and that without being considered as devoting an excessive amount of time to athletics or amusements. Comparatively few of the young men will, if they can help it, confine their energies to one form of sport and as a general rule before a man has been many years in the city he has contributed a fair amount of money in the way of entrance fees and unless he has resisted the seductions of the numerous clubs his monthly subscriptions will come to a tolerable figure.

THE OTHER WAY.

Shanghai is not alone in its way of having developed its sporting side, and other places in the East are no doubt very much in the same position. On the other hand, certain of the sports are not, and having gone about their business in a different way are in a much happier position from the point of view of individual figures. Harkow has made the Golf Club the centre of its sports, but an ever finer example is provided by Bombay where the Gymkhana Club provides, or at any rate used to provide, all that the average resident required in the way of sport. It has virtually everything, and in comparison with Shanghai the cost is infinitesimal. It has been pointed out that a similarly happy position could be secured in Shanghai, and although we have gone on for long in the other direction no insurmountable obstacle exists for us to make a change even now. What is more, the case for a change is making itself urgently felt.

There is one really affluent club in Shanghai and only one—the Race Club. It uses its money well, contributing to charities in the most handsome manner every year. Its financial position is extremely fortunate in comparison with most of the other clubs whose committees month after month scan their accounts in the hope of making ends meet and preparing for the future without the need of increasing subscriptions. Now looking to this situation, the suggestion comes up—probably not for the first time either—could not the Race Club expand its activities so as to include sports such as the Bombay Gymkhana does? Incidentally the suggestion has received a good deal of support from a member of the Race Club, who has given the whole matter of sport locally his most earnest attention. He is, in the adoption of such a programme by the Race Club a very much happier state for sport generally, a less expensive regime for the younger men of the community and a relief from to-day's constant financial worry for many a club committee.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A LIBEL ACTION.

A BATH-ROOM INCIDENT ON A SHIP.

A libel action came on for hearing at the Summary Court, yesterday morning, before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), the plaintiff being Albert Tye, Chief Engineer of the s.s. *On Lee*, and the defendant Yeung Yat Cho, purser on the same vessel and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Hind for the defence.

A letter dated May 8th, 1922, written by the defendant's agent, Mr. F. E. Marsh, solicitor, and addressed to the Sze Yap S.S. Co. was stated to have contained the libel.

The letter in question reads as follows:—"I am instructed by Mr. Yeung Yat-cho, the purser on the *On Lee*, to report to you of the improper conduct of Mr. Tye, chief engineer of the said ship, who on the afternoon of the 8th inst. broke the bath-room in order to look therein while my client's daughter Miss Yeung Ping-shin, a passenger from Kowloon to Hongkong, was undressed and having a bath, well knowing that my client's daughter was therein, and requesting that such conduct be required into by your Board of Directors."

This the plaintiff contended meant that he was depraved and immoral and was unfit to be employed as chief engineer on board the steamer. Alternatively, plaintiff contended that the words used meant that he had been guilty of immoral conduct. He had been injured in his credit and reputation and brought into public scandal, ridicule and contempt.

Defendant denied that he wrote or published the letter mentioned; he also pleaded the words had no defamatory meaning; and they were insufficient to sustain the action.

In the alternative, defendant contended that the words were written without malice and in the belief that they were true, and that under the circumstances it was a privileged communication. The letter was addressed to the Company, by whom plaintiff and defendant were employed, in reference to a matter in which the defendant and the Company had a common interest.

In the further alternative, the words complained of taken in their natural meaning so far as purport to express facts, were true in substance and fact. Mr. Lo in outlining the case said that on the *On Lee* there was a bath-room on the deck reserved for officers only. On the afternoon of May 8th, the chief officer, who was now the Captain, overheard a conversation between Mrs. Yeung (defendant's wife) and his "boy." The conversation was merely that the "boy" was instructed by Mrs. Yeung to get the bath ready for her. The chief officer ordered the "boy" to explain that the bath was for officers only and that there was a bath below for passengers. Mrs. Yeung took no notice and ordered the bath to be prepared.

The chief officer then sent for the carpenter, and directed him to remove the door of the bath-room so as to prevent the room being used by Mrs. Yeung. The carpenter, not knowing that anyone was in the bath-room, tried the door and found it was locked. In order to carry out the chief officer's orders, he went to the window, which lifted up and down, and he was inside the room. He at once let the window, the people inside released their grip, and the structure fell and the glass was broken. After a few moments, an amah came out, followed by a young girl, who turned out to be defendant's daughter. Defendant then came along and told his daughter to go down to the cabin.

The plaintiff's cabin was next to the bath-room, but at that time plaintiff was really on the bridge, with the chief officer, and when they heard the noise they both came down and learnt what had occurred.

Mr. Lo went on to say that the carpenter would state, that during this time plaintiff was nowhere near the bath-room. He asked his Honor to find that defendant knew that plaintiff had nothing to do with the breaking of the glass. May 15th, contended Mr. Lo, plaintiff received a letter from the manager of the Company, enclosing a copy of the letter he had received from Mr. Nash and asking for an explanation, this explanation was given and apparently accepted by the Company.

Mr. Lo concluded his address by referring to an older quarrel between plaintiff and defendant.

The further hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

ALWAYS THE SAME FACES.

It is pointed out that probably the first club a man arriving in Shanghai thinks of joining is the Race Club. Thereafter other clubs are added to his list, until, as we have pointed out, the total may become stupendous as things go. Were, however, the Race Club to do as has been done elsewhere, his case would be very different. And the net result so far as the different clubs are concerned? Comparatively little for the observer will see the same faces over and over again at all the different clubs at different times. This in fact, was the idea mooted when the International Recreation Club was formed, and if it was then considered feasible, although owing to special circumstances not put into operation, it ought to be equally so at the present juncture.

The above represents some of the ideas put forward by the gentlemen mentioned above. Whether they are feasible is a question which at least deserves consideration.

COLLISION BETWEEN A CAR AND MOTOR CYCLE.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

As the result of a recent collision between a motor-car, belonging to the Dragon Motor Co., Ltd., and a motor-cycle lent to the police and driven by Police-Sgt. Ellwood, an action was brought by the Attorney-General before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), at the Summary Court, yesterday, against the Dragon Motor Co. to recover \$350 damages to the motor-cycle caused by the alleged negligence of the defendant's driver.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. C. Lauritsen (proprietor, of the Dragon Motor Car Company) conducted his own defence.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant car was being driven at a rapid pace, on the wrong side of the road at a bend, where there was a high corner.

The first witness called was Captain Charles S. Dodwell, R.G.A., who stated that about three o'clock on the afternoon of March 3rd, he was going to Taipo in a motor-car hired from defendants. The car was driven by a Chinese driver. Between Shatin and Taipo they collided with a motor-cycle. At this point the road was level and swerved round to the right, and on the right hand side of the road there was a high bank. On the left side of the road were broken stones, and no motorist liked to drive over broken stones if he could avoid it. The stones covered half the width of the road and there was no room for a motor-car and a motor-cycle to pass on the other half, unless they were both going ever so slowly.

Mr. Holmes: Your car was on the right side of the road; not where the stones were!—My car went on the smooth part.

Can you say what speed your were going at the time?—I can only give a rough estimate—15 to 18 miles an hour.

Continuing witness said that they came to the corner, and because the left side of the road, which they ought to have been on, was covered with the rough stones, the driver wished to take the other part. Before going round the corner, he sounded his horn. Witness heard no answering horn, and the driver, thinking there was nothing there, proceeded. They could not see far in front. Suddenly a motor-cycle was on the left side of the road and witness estimated its speed at between 20 and 25 miles an hour. The car in which witness was, swerved off to the left on to the stones and pulled up. The motor-cycle also went further over to the left, but failed to pull up in time, and there was a slight collision. The sergeant on the motor-cycle did not appear to be hurt.

Mr. Holmes: Do you think the car skidded a bit?—It may have skidded a little, but not much. How far did the car go after it struck the motor-cycle?—At the point of collision they both came to a standstill. Was the rider thrown over the handle-bars or on to the handle-bars?—No, he remained in his seat. Then that gave you an idea of the speed of the motor-cycle at the time of the contact?—If the motor-cycle had been going fast he would have come out of his seat. At the time of the collision the motor-cycle must have been going very slowly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lauritsen: Do you think if the motor-cyclist had sounded his horn in answer to the motor-car horn, the accident would have been avoided?—If our driver had known of the motor-cyclist, the accident might have been avoided. Can you remember the time it took from Taipo to Kowloon. Witness replied that he could not remember, and Mr. Lauritsen supplied the information that it took forty minutes. Mr. Lauritsen: Did you see any danger signals on the road?—No; to the best of my knowledge there were none. Don't you think the motor-cycle was travelling too fast to pull up in time? He seemed to pull up as soon as he saw us. Was not the motor-car at a standstill before it was hit?—It was just about coming to a stop.

The Judge at this stage said he took it that the parties would consider the case on that evidence, and if they wanted it heard, would put it on the list. The case was adjourned sine die.

THE JEWEL ROBBERY.

ALL THE INJURED MEN PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

The man who was shot in attempting to escape with jewellery worth \$8,000, on Tuesday evening from the Sun Company's Store, as reported in yesterday morning's papers, is still in a dangerous condition, but it is believed that he will recover. The man has three bullet wounds. In the shooting which occurred in Des Vaux Road Central when shots were exchanged between the fugitive and his pursuers two men—Chinese—not concerned in the case were injured. The first was a Yau-mai youth. He was walking along Des Vaux Road when he was hit in the left hand by a stray bullet. The other man, Tom Ming, was a shop assistant who was attracted to the door of his shop by the noise. He was hit in the leg by a bullet.

For further particulars apply to
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